

## MEN'S FAULT THAT WOMEN DON'T MARRY

**Dr. Edna D. Day Declares Masculine Standard Is Too Low.**

### WHY WOMEN QUIT THEIR HOMES

**Dean Waters Says They Join Wage-Earners' Ranks, Children Suffer.**

Dean H. J. Waters, in a short talk on "The Trend of Women Away from the Home" at the first session of the "Home Makers' Conference," gave statistics to show that one-third of the women in America had gone from the home into the ranks of the wage-earner. Many of these women are the main support of families. In the meantime their children swell the army of the delinquents or are objects of charity.

This insidious invasion of the home is more disastrous than any war, said Dean Waters, because war takes the home only at long intervals. The constant increase of women as wage-earners lowers the average of the human race. The speaker concluded by saying that ideals of home life must be recast and adjusted to suit changed conditions.

#### Not Enough Good Men.

Dr. Edna D. Day replied that Dean Waters had overestimated the number of married women who were wage-earners. Many working women marry and the large majority are between 17 and 22 years old. In addition there are a great number between 14 and 17. She said that more women formerly were married than now, because at one time there was nothing else for a woman to do. A woman did not dare refuse the first or second man who wanted to marry her unless she was a great belle. She said that it was not the fault of women that they did not marry, especially of University women, but of the men. Women's standards have become so high, she said, that there are not enough of the right kind of men to go around.

Any woman will marry under the right conditions. Efforts for reform must be in the direction of the men. She told how intimately this question touched the divorce problem. Women will not marry so lightly, but having married will be more able to make happy homes.

#### Training School Needed.

Work is needed in the grade schools in home economics to take the place of the training women used to get in their homes under their mothers. They go to factories now. When they do get in homes of their own they know nothing about home-making and often go back to the factories.

Women who have not enough to do go off to play bridge in the morning because women are naturally more energetic than men, the speaker continued. Man uses his brains finding out easy ways to do things and thus most progress is brought about through the laziness of men.

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller responded that fewer women refrained from marrying because of their love of luxury than was supposed. Man is fond of luxury and is unwilling to give up his clubs and his fast horses, she said.

## SIGMA NU CONVENTION

**Six Delegates from Columbia Attend National Gathering.**

L. M. Price, J. A. Jackson, D. H. Lyman, E. N. Hackney, S. R. Morrow and R. F. Leggett of the local chapter of Sigma Nu spent Dec. 31 to Jan. 3 in Chicago attending a national convention of the Sigma Nu fraternity. The convention was held at the Auditorium Hotel and about 400 members of the fraternity were in attendance from all parts of the United States.

The Chicago Alumni chapter entertained the visitors at a theater party where fraternity decorations and fraternity songs were much in evidence. A twelve-course banquet was given in the gold room of the Auditorium Annex.

Wade H. Ellis, who was a Sigma Nu at Washington and Lee University, was elected to the regency of the fraternity. R. F. Leggett and S. R. Morrow were the delegates of the local chapter.

#### Cheap Typewriting Paper.

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## SHOWS HOW TO CARE FOR GRAPES

**E. A. Riehl, Horticulturist of Alton, Ill., Delivers Address.**

### WELL-DRAINED SOIL IS BEST

**Plants Should Be Set Out in the Fall Or Early Spring.**

E. A. Riehl, of Alton, Ill., a writer and horticulturist, spoke this morning in the Horticultural Building on "How to Grow and Care for Grapes." He said in part:

"High, well-drained soil is best, but the grape will grow in almost any kind of soil or exposure. Plant in the fall or early spring, raising only one-year-old plants. They are better and cheaper than the two-year-old plants. Let the rows be eight feet apart and the vines the same distance as the rows. The first season let them grow at will don't prune or pinch in any manner. The main thing the first season is to get the vine well established and make as much growth as possible. Any growth removed by summer pruning is an injury and tends to retard growth.

#### How to Tend Vines.

"In the fall cut away all growth, leaving only a few buds near the ground to make new canes for fruiting. Keep these well tied up as they grow. In the fall of the second year prune, leaving one or two canes, not much over half an inch in diameter, or less, for fruiting canes. Be sure to remove at least half of the previous year's growth. Grapes are apt to overbear and it is never safe to let them set all the fruit they would. If allowed to set too much fruit they may not be able to ripen it and will be sure to be too late. If allowed to overbear they may be so weakened as not to be able to bear a crop the following season and may not fully recover for several years.

"To prevent rot the vines should be sprayed with a strong Bordeaux mixture, using about six pounds of sulphate to the fifty gallons. Grapes will stand so strong a solution and it seems to be necessary for good results that the mixture should contain about that amount of sulphate.

#### Protecting the Fruit.

"Where there are only a few good vines or where a spray outfit cannot be used the object sought can be accomplished by inclosing the young bunches in one or two pound bags, such as grocery use. Slip these bags about the young bunch after it is out of bloom and before the size of peas, secure with pin or, better, short pieces of annealed No. 22 wire, wrapping some around the top of sack and twisting, which will hold it securely. This not only protects fruit from rot, but is a protection against birds and insects.

"It is very important that this be done before the spores of the rot fungus find lodgment on the young fruit. If the spores are on the fruit after the sacks are put on, or if they have entered the grape before they are sprayed it will do no good."

## PLANET BEYOND NEPTUNE

**Discovery Made by Prof. Pickering of Harvard Observatory.**

LONDON, Jan. 7. News that the existence of a new major planet, moving in an orbit beyond that of Neptune has been announced on the authority of photographic evidence by Prof. Pickering of Harvard observatory, has been received by the solar physics observatory at South Kensington. The last two major planets, Uranus and Neptune, were discovered in 1781 and 1846 respectively.

Neptune has hitherto been regarded as the outermost major planet of the solar system.

The new planet is said to be at present in the constellation Gemini, which, curiously enough, is the same constellation in which William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus.

## RARE MINERAL IS FOUND

**Mining of Patronite May Be New California Industry.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7. State Mineralogist L. E. Aubrey is interested in a specimen of patronite which he has received from San Bernardino county and which he believes, should the deposit prove extensive, will mean the beginning of a new and important work in mining development in this state. Patronite, which is a sulphide of vanadium, is a rare mineral and most of that used in steel-making is imported from Peru. The government has made tests with a view to its use in the preparation of armor plates.

## TO SEEK SETTLERS BY ADVERTISING

**Subject Will Be Discussed in Hadley's First Message.**

### CITES IMMIGRATION FIGURES

**Statistics Show That Missouri Does Not Get Fair Proportion.**

Missouri is going to advertise in the newspapers, Governor-elect Hadley already has announced that in his first message he will recommend an appropriation to tell the public, at so much per acre line, the advantage of settling on the State's uncultivated farm lands.

Hadley is backed by the Business Men's League of St. Louis, the Missouri Immigration Association, and other civic and commercial organizations of the State.

#### Advertising the Right Way.

Last Tuesday Hadley held a conference with J. H. Curran, president of the Immigration Association, and the representatives of a number of railroads.

At this conference it was decided that Missouri would be developed more through the right kind of immigration than in any other way. Advertising, the railroad men say, is the way to get the immigrants. It is possible that on opening our evening papers after Hadley is in office, we may expect something like this:

"High over the fence sails Sunny Tim The Missouri mule's what raises him."

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois now get most of the immigrants, according to statistics prepared by W. F. Saunders, secretary of the Business Men's League. New York's immigration is almost 18 times that of Missouri, and Pennsylvania nine times. In Illinois the immigration is five times as great as in Missouri.

#### Table Showing Immigration.

The statistics will be used by the Business Men's League to show the development of Missouri's farm land that is possible by immigration. The table includes virtually all the immigration into the country. Here is a comparative table of the immigration for 1906 and 1907:

State.	1906.	1907.
Alabama	1,682	2,637
Alaska	160	246
Arizona	1,451	3,530
Arkansas	489	1,009
California	23,097	36,977
Colorado	6,396	9,303
Connecticut	31,176	34,381
Delaware	1,830	1,750
District of Columbia	1,991	1,734
Florida	7,905	6,839
Georgia	892	894
Hawaii	14,689	77
Idaho	812	1,293
Illinois	93,689	110,833
Indiana	9,695	11,207
Indian Territory	520	764
Iowa	5,449	5,789
Kansas	3,363	4,324
Kentucky	788	836
Louisiana	4,120	5,301
Maine	2,787	3,612
Maryland	11,562	11,481
Massachusetts	77,833	91,927
Michigan	24,481	31,448
Minnesota	18,256	19,740
Mississippi	1,248	617
Missouri	18,438	21,703
Montana	2,254	4,182
Nebraska	5,142	6,216
Nevada	121	1,446
New Hampshire	4,214	5,396
New Jersey	63,643	69,479
New Mexico	462	688
New York	400,586	403,121
North Carolina	416	831
North Dakota	6,028	5,868
Ohio	52,709	70,068
Oklahoma	339	819
Oregon	2,962	4,127
Pennsylvania	218,814	223,551
Porto Rico	986	81
Rhode Island	10,368	12,832
South Carolina	805	352
South Dakota	2,712	2,970
Tennessee	1,028	740
Texas	10,022	11,506
Utah	3,323	4,503
Vermont	2,406	2,943
Virginia	2,156	3,253
Washington	7,164	19,467
West Virginia	9,188	10,792
Wisconsin	18,236	22,928
Wyoming	1,210	1,509
Total	1,193,206	1,309,735

#### Many Pennants Sold.

The Co-op sold 1,000 pennants in the two weeks preceding the holidays. About 500 choice ones were left unsold. These consist of fifteen different designs and have been reduced to wholesale to make room for second semester supplies. Now is the time to send pennants to your friends. (adv.)

## FARMER IN LOSING BUSINESS, HE SAYS

**Byron McFarland Thinks the Profit Should Be Great As Moneylenders.**

### HOW SOIL FERTILITY IS LOST

**Rotation of Crops and Some Fertilizers Destroy It, Speaker Declares.**

In discussing farming from a financial standpoint Byron McFarland of Monroe City, attempts upon the authority of other prominent agriculturists, to show that the American farmer through no fault of his own is not truly prosperous.

He contended in an address Tuesday evening in Academic Hall that the farmer should have the same interest on his investment as the money lender. That he should have at least as high wages as a laborer and should at the same time be able to maintain the fertility of his farm.

"The problem of maintaining the fertility of the soil," he said, "is the paramount problem before the agriculturists to-day." He quoted good authority to show that the present methods of maintaining and restoring soil fertility are only temporary in their effects.

#### Rotation Destroys Fertility.

"Rotation of crops," he said, "destroys the fertility of the soil quicker than will straight cropping in one kind of grain. Clover will not restore fertility, nor will manure maintain fertility."

Mr. McFarland maintained that, considering the interest on the farmer's land; the cost of growing his crops, and the fertility taken from his land; that the farmer was conducting a losing business.

"The farmer," he said, "makes money only at the expense of soil fertility which he will not be able to replace." If agriculture is to be made permanent in America it must first be made profitable.

Mr. McFarland closed by saying that he did not wish to discourage any farmer there, but only desired to call their attention to a needed reform.

C. A. Cavitt, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, delivered a short address in which he told of the success with which the agricultural schools of his territory were meeting.

## TO TEACH MOTHERS CARE OF CHILDREN

**Dr. Edna D. Day Has Plan for New Educational Institution.**

(Continued from First Page.)

printed in the Independent, in March, 1907. But his idea is simply to train children's nurses, and when I saw him afterward, in Chicago, he said his idea was very vague."

#### Her Collegiate Training.

Miss Day was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1898, and has taught since then, before coming here, in the Kent Place School for Girls at Summit, N. J., at Lake Erie College, Painesville, O., at the University of Illinois, which gave her the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She also holds the degrees of Master of Science and Bachelor of Science, and is regarded as an authority on matters pertaining to the household and home life.

Dr. E. E. Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, in an article in the Independent, April 18, 1907, said in part:

#### Dr. Brown's View.

"If I have said nothing as yet of the training of mothers, on whom the care and culture of baby children must chiefly rest, it is because such training is particularly difficult to encompass by any direct approach. However much young women may look forward, in a wholesome way, to the responsibilities of motherhood, I believe the most of them would shrink from any course of training intended expressly to prepare them for those responsibilities.

"If such an attitude commonly appears, we may declare it to be unreasonable, but we must reckon with it as a fact. I believe, too, that it is an attitude which finds some justification in simple human nature. It seems to me very doubtful whether a course in a school or college expressly intended to fit young women to be wise mothers of little children would have much chance of success. But I do believe that a

professional course intended to fit young women for the vocation of children's nurse would have a much better chance of success.

"I believe indeed that when such courses are well started they will be largely attended and that those who have taken them and have received certificates or diplomas showing that they have pursued them successfully, will find employment in abundance awaiting them.

#### Leads to Broader Training.

"Some young women, already betrothed, will take the course of training with no other thought than that of fitting themselves for the homes that are to be theirs. And it may be that the special course will gradually lead the way to some more general form of education for the life of the home, which may find its place and do a beneficent work in all our schools and colleges for women.

"Just what is to be attempted and just how it is to be accomplished are not altogether clear. But these things seem clear to this extent at least, that the training to be given should join theory with practice, and that the work must be partly pedagogical and partly parallel to that of the ordinary nurses' training school. For the purposes of practice, it seems desirable that the students should have access to a babies' hospital, a foundlings' home, a day nursery or some other institution in which there are children to be cared for. The theoretical instruction can probably best be given in connection with a college or university.

"The problem is referred to the departments of education and hygiene in our women's colleges, and of universities to which women are admitted, in the confidence that, like 'Sentimental Tommy,' they will 'find a way.'"

#### Missourian on Sale.

The University Missourian is on sale at two cents a copy at the Drug Shop and in Room 37, second floor, Academic Hall.

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